

INFOLAB RXM WEB PORTAL - DEVELOPMENT

Before you read this Document, you should have seen the OVERVIEW.

Purpose of this Manual

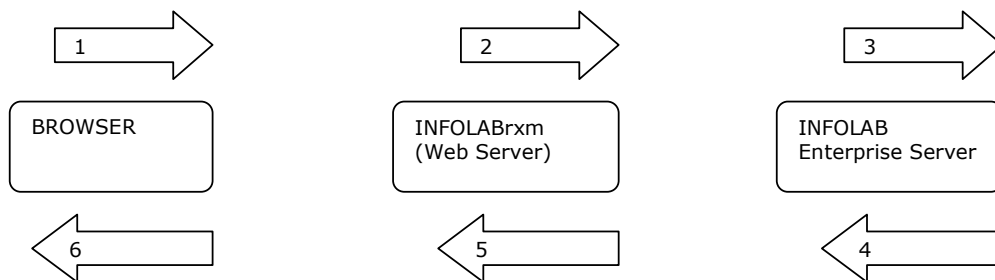
The purpose of this User Manual is to provide you with an easy 'entrance' example of how to design Portal Application Services with INFOLAB_{rxm} and IES. Once you get going, you may study more technical detail and examples on the FAQS Pages at www.infolab.cc

Development Example

When you design Portal Services, there are marked differences in the design flow as compared with standard Application Design Methods. The Internet was not invented for Application Services, but as things developed, we now strive to use it for that as well, and guess what, it is here to stay. Nevertheless, things are different.

The huge advantage that we have with the Internet and Browser connections is that the Client Connection needs no special software installed other than the Browser. The downside is that the Client Connection *has* only the Browser, and lacks the structural strengths and advantages of traditional Application Client Software.

In the illustration below, we glean the logical communications flow of a Portal Connection. The Browser sends a Request to the Web Server [1], which in turn passes it to an Application Server [2](unless the Request relates only to static HTML pages, of course). The Application Server processes the request [3], perhaps applying Business Rules, translates the results to HTML [4], and passes it back to the Web Server [5], who in turn delivers it to the Browser Client [6].



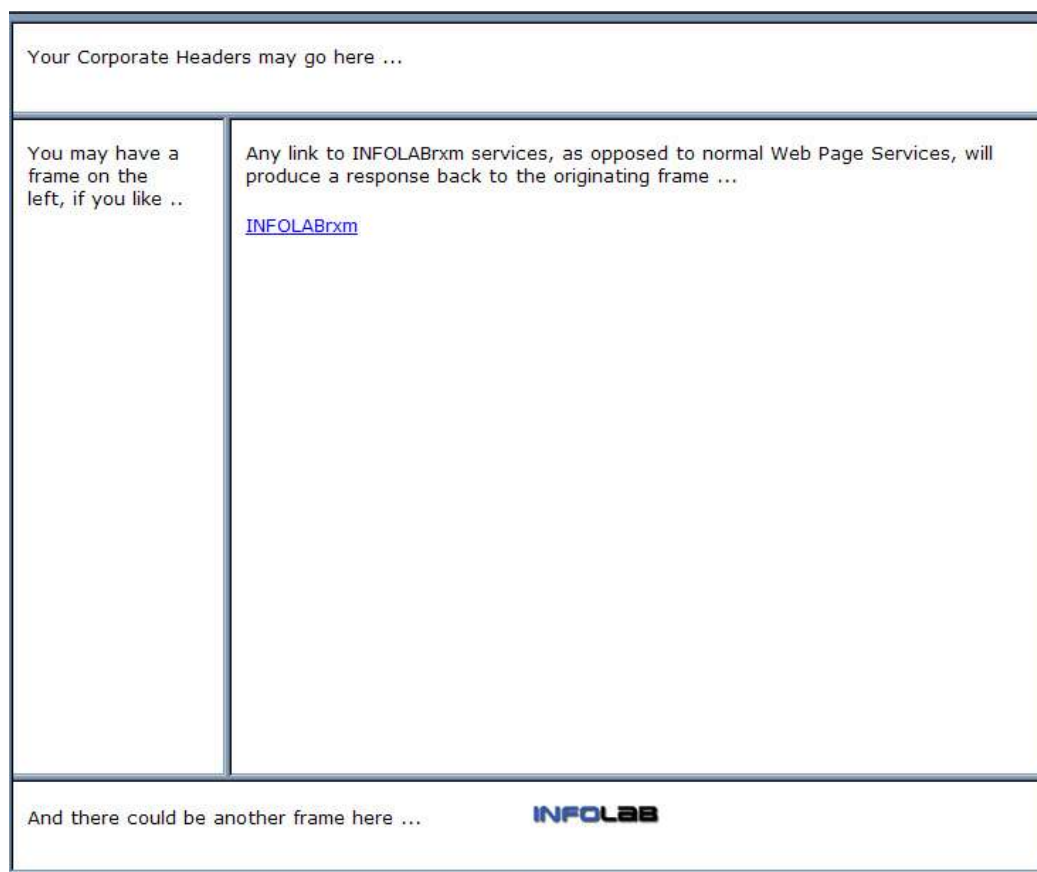
In a traditional model, we might expect the Client Software to talk to the Application Software more directly. The Web Server in our illustration above is able to understand the international standard language of the Internet, i.e. HTML, but it is not great at applying Business Rules and other logic, and it is totally useless for managing Data Storage, which is why we need the Application Server behind it. Also, because the Browser will only understand Internet Speak, e.g. HTML, we have to deliver all interaction from the Application Server in this format, which is not nearly as useful or strong as Client Software that we would

otherwise use for Application Services. For example, one issue that we have to overcome in our design, is the fact that a User can normally backtrack with a Browser, i.e. click the BACK button, and resend a Page that is 3 Pages behind what has been done in the meantime.

The INFOLAB_{rxm} solution –

With INFOLAB_{rxm}, we have designed an Application Model for Portal Services, i.e. non-persistent Browser Connections, that allows you considerable freedom in your design, and yet transparently takes care of connections, protocol flow and conversions, and shields you from the complexities so commonly encountered with creating and managing Portal Services.

a) Transparent merging with your native Website is easy.



Note: The link for 'INFOLAB_{rxm}' in our example is encoded as :-

<http://www.infolab.cc:9465/infolabrxm/request>

Note: To use the Secure Server, the above link may look like this –

<https://www.infolab.cc:8843/infolabrxm/request>

In the page illustrated above, it is clear that INFOLAB_{rxm} Portal services may be offered either on it's own or embedded within your usual Website. An INFOLAB_{rxm} page may either occupy the entire Browser page, or be processed within a

defined Frame, leaving the other Site Links intact. If 'INFOLAB_{rxm}' is clicked in this example, it produces another Page that occupies the same frame. Any selection of links in any of the other frames will produce non-INFOLAB_{rxm}, i.e. standard Website results (e.g. 'static web' as opposed to Application Services). The Page illustrated above should be seen only as an example, i.e. there are no constraints as to how you design or do the layout for such Pages.

Hint: Your Website may be hosted with a Service Provider, and yet your INFOLAB_{rxm} Portal Services may be hosted by your D3 Server in another part of the world, not connected to your Service Provider, i.e. simply connected to the Internet. And still these 2 may be merged as shown above.

Hint: Standard Web Services 'talk' on port 80. INFOLAB_{rxm} can do the same, but can also be set to 'listen' on a different port.

b) INFOLAB_{rxm} Page Objects provide an easy yet powerful design flow to provide any required Portal Services.

Each Page object has a unique Key of your choice.

The system links transparently to the specified Datamart before executing your logic.

Projects and Functions are specified for grouping purposes.

Page Key # 0011

Page Title Main Demonstration Page

Processing Datalist Shuttle Manager

Project Demonstration

Function User Input

☒ Auto Navigate

☒ Blank when Submitted

Tags to Replace	Preserve Formatting

Tags Call (Before Serving Page)

Subroutine Call (To Process Submit) http://main

HTML Status Source Code Present

Notes

HTML Page

Write Programs

Copy Page

Remove Page

Exit

Update

A Page Object provides the link for INFOLAB_{rxm} to call your subroutine for Tag replacement with runtime Values, and once a Page is submitted by the User, the Page Key indicator passed via the 'Navigator' name again provides the necessary link to determine which Subroutine to call to process the submitted Values. The Subroutine that is called also returns the next Page Key to serve, i.e. if the previous Values did not Validate satisfactorily, the next Page might be an error Page, if they were OK, the next Page may be something entirely different.

And now we may consider a complete, though small, Portal Services example :-

In the 'OPERATIONS' Manual we had a look at the Portal Control Parameters. Have another look at it.

There are 2 Subroutine Calls specified. The 'Startup' Call is used whenever a new Session Connection occurs, and it returns a result that tells INFOLAB_{rxm} which Page to serve. In our example, this routine does the following –

```
subroutine portal.startup(nexpage)
*
  nexpage = 'main'
*
return
```

Very simple. In this example, we merely pass INFOLAB_{rxm} the Key of the 1st Page to serve to a new Connection (although we could do a whole lot more if we wanted to).

The 2nd Subroutine on our Portal Control Parameters is the 'Default' call. This Routine is called whenever a User Page is submitted without the 'navigator' name to indicate which Page is going to process the Values that have been submitted, or if the Page Key is invalid, or whenever any of your Routines return a 'nex-page-key' that is not valid. In our example, it looks like this –

```
subroutine portal.default(nexpage)
*
  nexpage = 'defpage'
*
return
```

Once again, our Default Call simply returns a Page Key, in this case a Default page that displays an appropriate message. However, you may perform any amount of logic here, process the Values that have been submitted, interrogate the SID (Session ID), etc.

Now that we have the minimum requirements for control purposes, we can have a look at Page Key = 'main', which is our startup Page, and consider what happens with it.

When the Page is served, it may look like this :

The page includes a graphic, as well as 2 Input Fields, the 2nd being a Password Field where input is masked. And of course there is a SUBMIT Button.

The HTML for this page looks like this –

```
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="en-us">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1252">
<meta name="GENERATOR" content="Microsoft FrontPage 4.0">
<meta name="ProgId" content="FrontPage.Editor.Document">
<title>Welcome to INFOLABrxm</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#FFFFFF" link="#000000" vlink="#000000" alink="#000000">
<div align="center">
<center>
<table border="0" width="700" bgcolor="#FFFFFF">
<tr>
<td><font face="Verdana" size="2" color="#0000FF">Welcome to
INFOLABrxm,
the non-persistent Portal to be used with your INFOLAB Enterprise
Server.</font></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><font face="Verdana" size="1">This page is served purely for
demonstration purposes, and allows you to use your IES Logon Code to
see whether it works ...</font></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
<div align="center">
<table border="0">
<tr>
```

Actually, if you are not an HTML fundi, it doesn't matter all that much, because you may use any HTML Editor to generate the Page Layout. In this example, we used Microsoft's FrontPage 4.0. You are free to code your own HTML, or use the HTML Generator / Editor of your choice. Once you have done the page, simply view the HTML equivalent with your chosen tool, copy the HTML Code and paste it into the IES Window for HTML.

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In the above picture, note the following :-

- Our Page Key = "Main"
- The processing for this Page takes place in the 'Infolab' Datamart
- 'Auto Navigate' is on. This Means IES will, before serving your HTML, include a value 'navigator=main' in the HTML so that when the Page is submitted, this value will be present and INFOLAB_{rxm} will know that it should return to Page 'Main' to find the Subroutine to call for processing the Submitted Values.
- 'Blank When Submitted' is also on. Users tend to keep clicking a Submit when they do not get an immediate response, not realizing that this causes the Page to be submitted again and again. When you allow IES to do so, it will include Java Script with your Page HTML (before serving the Page), that causes the Screen to Blank as soon as Submit is clicked the 1st time. The User then cannot keep clicking the Submit Button.
- We have not included any Tags to Replace with Values for this Page, because there are no default values for 'User Code' and 'Password'.
- Since we have no Default Values, we have not specified a Tags Call, which would normally have the task to determine what the Default Values should be, before IES replaces Tags in the HTML with the supplied Values (from the Tags Subroutine Call), and before serving the Page.
- We have specified 'wnpp.main' as the Subroutine responsible for handling post Submit logic, i.e. when the User Clicks Submit, and the results include 'navigator=main', i.e. our Page, and which logic is automatically included for us because we chose 'Auto Navigate=ON'.

Our Subroutine 'wnpp.main' looks like this –

```
subroutine wnpp.main(nexpage)
*
  equate z to char(13)

  nexpage = 'main-feedback'
```

```

* which parameters did we get
params = ''
call wnp.get.params(params)

mes = 'The following Data was Submitted : ' : z
mes = mes : ' ' : z
locate('t1',params,1;yeah) then
  mes = mes : 'UserCode=':params<2,yeah>:z
end else
  mes = mes : 'UserCode=NULL':z
end
locate('t2',params,1;yeah) then
  mes = mes : 'Password=':params<2,yeah>:z
end else
  mes = mes : 'Password=NULL':z
end
idx = 1
call wnp.put.storage(idx,mes)
*
return

```

One of the tasks of this Subroutine is to advise what the next Page Key will be, and we can see that we set this variable = 'main-feedback'.

The next task is to process the Values, and validate them if necessary. In this case, we are merely going to serve a Feedback Page that shows you what was captured and submitted. In order to know which values were submitted, we use the standard call 'wnp.get.params'. (When you are in the IES Program Writing options, you may view PORTAL CODE for examples of the standard Routines available to you.)

Our Parameter list should include values for the following names :-

SID, Navigator, T1, T2 (also the Buttons, but this is irrelevant now);

When you look at the code for this Subroutine, consider that the Parameters are delivered to you as a dynamic array where Attribute 1 includes a Multi-Valued List of Variable Names, and Attribute 2 has the corresponding Values.

Therefore, if params<1,3> = 'T1', which is the UserCode Field (you should be able to see this in the HTML code higher up), then whatever the User captured for this Field (if at all), can be found at params<2,3>. Simple as that.

The final action we need to note in the Subroutine is the call we make before concluding, i.e. 'wnp.put.storage'. We have 10 'storage' areas, each of which can accommodate a dynamic array, and each of which has 'life' between receiving a Submit and until serving the next Page. Therefore, when our Subroutine releases control, it returns to IES with the value of the next Page Key. IES will perform some logic, and then, before it serves the next Page, in this case 'main-feedback', it may call a Tags Subroutine to determine default Values for the new Page it is about to serve. 'Storage', then, is the method whereby you can pass Values from the Previous Page to the Next. In other words, when processing 'main', you use 'wnp.put.storage' to preserve the values, and when the Tags Call is executed on 'main-feedback', you can retrieve these values with 'wnp.get.storage'. Let's have a look.

Define Pages [1] ()

Page Key #

Page Title

Processing DataMart

Project

Function

☒ Auto Navigate

☒ Blank when Submitted

	Tags to Replace	Preserve Formatting ?
1	<code>%tag1</code>	y

Tags Call (Before Serving Page)

Subroutine Call (To Process Submit)

HTML Status

Notes

Above, we see that for the Page 'main-feedback', which will be served next, we have specified a Tags call 'wnpp.mainfeedback.tags', and the code looks like this:

```
subroutine wnpp.mainfeedback.tags(vals)
*
  vals = ""
  idx = 1
  call wnp.get.storage(idx,vals)
*
return
```

Since we have already pre-formatted the Data we wish to display on the Feedback form before storing it, we can now simply retrieve these values and pass it back as the Replacement Data.

Hint: There is no limit to the number of Tags you may use, and there is no limit to the Values that a Tag may be replaced with, i.e. a Tag can be replaced with more HTML Code, including pre-formatted Tables, etc.

Now notice again on the specification of the 'main-feedback' page that we have specified for '%tag1' that formatting should be preserved. What is the meaning of this? Simply that INFOLAB_{rxm} will protect the Replacement Value from having it's format changed by the Browser, which under other circumstances may do unpredictable things when displaying the value, depending on the host Browser Screen size and other factors.

It is our intention for this value to display like this :

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```
UserCode=what_was_captured  
Password=what_was_captured
```

If we do not protect formatting, it may come out like this :

```
UserCode=what_was_captured Password=what_was_captured
```

And below is what our Page actually serves back –

```
Thank You for submitting the Form. Here are the results -
```

```
The following Data was Submitted :
```

```
UserCode=dm  
Password=dataman
```

This then concludes the example of how to define INFOLAB_{rxm} Portal Services. Please submit any Questions you may have to rxm@infolab.cc, that we may include these with FAQs @ www.infolab.cc

Note: INFOLAB_{rxm} reserves only the following two names, which you may not use for any other purpose in your Pages:

Service	[do not use]
Navigator	[use with HyperLinks or include with Pages when you did not choose 'auto navigate']

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